IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification to read as follows:

Revise the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 12 to read as follows:

Despite the large number of physical and operational variables that exist in mammography systems, these differences are not an issue when reading a single set of mammograms taken at the same time under the same conditions. In reading the mammograms, the radiologist's attention is focused on the relative difference between adjacent regions of the mammogram; and since the mammogram was made under one set of conditions[[;]], these conditions have little effect on relative differences. However, the radiologist frequently wants to compare one set of mammograms with another set of mammograms, for example, a set of mammograms taken the previous year for the same person. In this case, there may be substantial differences between the two sets, for example, because they were taken on different systems, or recorded on different films, or taken with x-rays of different energy, or for different exposures. Needless to say, there are also substantial differences between film-based mammograms and digital mammograms. Similar issues arise in analyzing mammograms of different persons.

Revise the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 23 to read as follows:

Fig. 2 shows the characteristic curves of two film brands used in mammography— KODAK Min-R2000 and AGFA HDR. These can be obtained from the manufacturers, or measured empirically by, for example, step wedges. The mapping from pixel value obtained from AFGA, for example, to KODAK Min-R2000 can be obtained directly from the two curves in Fig. 2, which can be implemented easily in a LUT. For example, an OD of 1.6 on AFGA would be mapped to approximately 2.4 to convert to a "KODAK" appearance. Similarly, a film/screen image from e.g., KODAK, can be converted to a digital detector which also has a characteristic response. Conversion from all types of mammographic image into all other types can be implemented in look up tables. Hence, we can in principle convert mammographic images from all sources into the common form and from the common form into any display form thus removing dependence on detector type.